

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 743 727 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
20.11.1996 Bulletin 1996/47

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: H01S 3/19, H01L 21/205,
H01L 21/20, H01L 33/00,
C30B 29/38

(21) Application number: 96108019.9

(22) Date of filing: 20.05.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE GB

(30) Priority: 19.05.1995 JP 121878/95

(71) Applicant: NEC CORPORATION
Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventor: Fujii, Hiroaki
Minato-ku, Tokyo (JP)

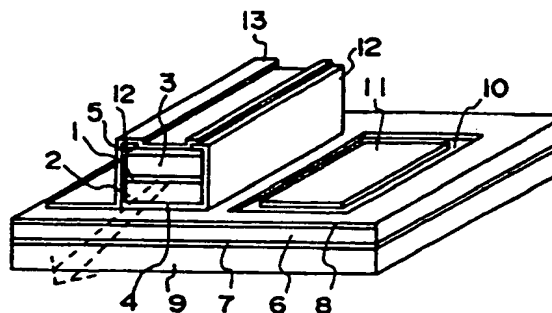
(74) Representative: Baronetzky, Klaus, Dipl.-Ing. et al
Patentanwälte
Dipl.-Ing. R. Splanemann, Dr. B. Reitzner, Dipl.-
Ing. K. Baronetzky
Tal 13
80331 München (DE)

(54) GaN system semiconductor laser device

(57) A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure in a light emission device comprises an active layer (1) sandwiched between first and second cladding layer (2,3). Those three layers are made of GaN system compound semiconductor materials. The first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer (1) to the first and second cladding layer (2,3). The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces.

The double heterostructure is formed on a GaN epitaxial layer (6) by selective area growth.

FIG. 3



- 1: GaInN/AlGaIn MQW active layer
- 2: n-AlGaIn cladding layer
- 3: p-AlGaIn cladding layer
- 4: n-GaN layer
- 5: p-GaN layer
- 6: n-GaN layer
- 7: GaN buffer layer
- 8: SiO₂ mask
- 9: sapphire substrate

EP 0 743 727 A1

Description

The present invention relates to a semiconductor laser diode, and more particularly to a laser diode with a GaN system semiconductor double-heterostructure emitting a laser beam having a wavelength in a range of blue light to ultraviolet ray, which might be useful as a light source for high density optical disc devices in a generation after next.

Developments for AlGaInP system high power and red light emission semiconductor laser diodes have been successful as light sources for high density optical disc devices in the next generation. The red light emission laser diodes are disclosed in Ueno et al. *ELECTRONICS LETTERS* 23rd, April 1992 Vol. 28 No. 9 pp. 860-861. In order to raise a density of the optical disc, short wavelength laser beams such as blue light or ultraviolet ray are required in place of long wavelength laser beams such as red light. In order to realize such short wavelength laser beams as blue light or ultraviolet ray, ZnSe system semiconductor laser emission diodes or GaN system semiconductor laser emission diodes are available. For the former ZnSe system semiconductor laser emission diodes, a laser structure has already been realized but is likely to be deteriorated in performances due to crystal defects. That is why it would be difficult to consider that the ZnSe system semiconductor laser emission diodes are suitable as a light source for the high density optical disc in the next generation.

On the other hand, the latter GaN system semiconductor laser emission diodes are more attractive due to its high reliability and high brightness.

Candela-class high-brightness InGaN/AlGaIn double-heterostructure blue-light-emitting diodes are disclosed in S. Nakamura et al. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 64(13), pp. 1687-1688, 28 March 1994. FIG. 1 illustrates such candela-class high-brightness InGaN/AlGaIn double-heterostructure blue-light-emitting diode. The laser diode is formed on a sapphire substrate 27. A GaN buffer layer 25 is grown on the sapphire substrate 27. A thick n-GaN layer 24 is grown on the GaN buffer layer 25. An n-electrode 28 is formed on a part of the thick n-GaN layer 24. An n-AlGaIn cladding layer 22 is grown on the other part of the thick n-GaN layer 24. A Zn-doped InGaIn active layer 21 is grown on the n-AlGaIn cladding layer 22. A p-AlGaIn cladding layer 23 is grown on the Zn-doped InGaIn active layer 21. The Zn-doped InGaIn active layer 21 is sandwiched between the n-AlGaIn cladding layer 22 and the p-AlGaIn cladding layer 23 to form a double heterostructure acting as a resonator. A p-GaN layer 26 is grown on the p-AlGaIn cladding layer 23. A p-electrode 29 is provided on the p-GaN layer 26.

GaN system compound semiconductors have hexagonal crystal structures, for which reason hexagonal crystal structures are likely to be more difficult to form resonance faces of the resonator in a cleavage method than cubic crystal structures. In the prior art, it was difficult to realize the structure of the resonator in the light emission diodes. Namely, the hexagonal crystal struc-

tures of GaN system compound semiconductors make it difficult to form laser emission diodes with the resonator made of GaN system compound semiconductors.

Whereas it was tried to use a dry etching to form vertical resonance surfaces of the resonator of the laser emission diodes, cutting the hexagonal crystal structures of GaN system compound semiconductors is difficult due to its high corrosion resistance.

Alternatively, it was also tried to form ultrathin reflective multilayers for a surface emission laser. Needless to say, in this case, precise control of growth of ultrathin reflective multilayers is required. Actually, however, it is difficult to form precisely ultrathin layers made of GaN system compound semiconductors.

In the above circumstances, it seems difficult to achieve a success in forming GaN system compound semiconductors actually operational and possessing the desired performances.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure acting as a resonator in a laser emission device free from the problems and disadvantages as described above.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a specific crystal structure of GaN system compound semiconductors of a double heterostructure acting as a resonator in a laser emission device.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a laser emission device with an improved GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure acting as a resonator.

It is further another object of the present invention to provide a laser emission device with a double heterostructure acting as a resonator made of GaN system compound semiconductors having a specific crystal structure.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following descriptions.

The present invention provides a GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure in a light emission device. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of a first conductivity type is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided in contact with the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided in contact with the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer.

It is important for the present invention that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal

crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers.

In addition, the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure may have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces.

The present invention also provides a resonator structure for emitting a light in a light emission device. The resonator structure comprises the following constitutional elements. A first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of a first conductivity type is provided. A first electrode is provided to be electrically connected with the compound semiconductor epitaxial layer. A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure is selectively provided on the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer to be spaced apart from the first electrode. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of the first conductivity type is provided on the compound semiconductor epitaxial layer. The first cladding layer is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided on the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided on the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap being larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer. A second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of the second conductivity type is provided on the second cladding layer. A second electrode is provided to be electrically connected with the second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer.

It is important for the present invention that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers.

In addition, the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure may have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces.

The present invention also provides a light emission device comprising the following constitutional elements. A semiconductor buffer layer is provided on a substrate. A first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of a first conductivity type is provided on the semiconductor buffer layer which has first and second areas apart from each other. A first electrode is provided on the first area of the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer. A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure is provided on the second area of the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer to be spaced apart from the first electrode. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of the first conductivity type is provided on the semiconductor buffer layer. The first cladding layer is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided on the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided on the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer. A second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of the second conductivity type is provided on the second cladding layer. A second electrode is provided in contact with the second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer.

In addition, the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure may have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional elevation view illustrative of the conventional InGaN/AlGaIn double heterostructure laser emission diode.

FIG. 2A is a view illustrative of a relationship between four plane orientations and their Miller indices in a hexagonal crystal structure of GaN system compound semiconductor.

FIG. 2B is a view illustrative of atomic bonding between Group III elements and Group V elements in a hexagonal crystal structure of GaN system compound semiconductor.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view illustrative of a laser emission device with a double heterostructure acting as a resonator made of GaN system compound semiconductors having a hexagonal crystal structure.

The present invention provides a GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure in a light

emission device. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of a first conductivity type is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided in contact with the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided in contact with the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer.

It is important for the present invention that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers.

It is available that the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure forms a resonator having a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces. In this case, it is further available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane. Alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane. Further alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane.

As illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane which is tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees. The (0001) plane may be defined as a plane from which three dangling bonds of the Group-V element or N are extend upwardly or in an opposite direction to the substrate. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, a direction vertical to interface of the active layer to the first or second cladding layer is defined as an orientation (0001). In this case, there are three orientation vectors (1000), (0100), and (0001), each of which is vertical to the orientation (0001). In the hexagonal crystal structure, a surface orientation is defined by four Miller indices. FIG. 2B illustrates a plane view of the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane of (0001). Group-III elements form a top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-V elements, or N, form a second top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-III elements forming the top atomic layer are bonded via three dangling bonds to

Group-V elements, or N, forming the second top atomic layer.

It will be considered as one example to carry out a selective growth of GaN using a mask having an opening of a circle. In this case, a hexagonal pillar of GaN is grown, which has a basal plane of (0001) and six planes vertical to the basal plane wherein crystal a growth rate of GaN on the six vertical planes is much slower than a crystal growth rate of GaN on the basal plane. That is why a metal organic vapor phase epitaxy is normally used to grow a GaN hexagonal crystal structure on a Group-V stabilized plane having been formed by supplying an excess amount of Group-V element gas at an initial time interval. On the basal plane (0001), nitrogen atoms as Group-V element forms a stabilized plane from which three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms are projected upwardly. When Group-III elements are arrived on the Group-V element plane projecting upwardly three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, then Group-III elements will be bonded at a high probability or a high bonding coefficient. By contrast, the hexagonal crystal structure of GaN has the six planes vertical to the basal plane projecting outwardly two dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, wherein the six vertical planes comprise a (10-10) plane, a (-1010) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (0-110) plane, a (-1100) plane and a (1-100) plane. Since two dangling bonds of each Group-V element, N, are projected from the six vertical planes, a bonding probability of Group-III elements to Group-V element on the six vertical plane is lower than when Group-III elements are bonded to Group-V element on the basal plane. Further there is a possibility that Group-III elements once bonded to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes will be eliminated therefrom. For those reasons, a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the basal plane is much higher than a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes. As a result, the hexagonal crystal of GaN having a basal plane (0001) can be grown.

Further, it is advantageously optional that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN.

It is still further preferable that the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are identical, and basal planes of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first.

It is yet further preferable that the first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the first and second cladding layers are identical with each other.

Furthermore, it is also advantageously optional that the active layer comprises a single quantum well layer.

Alternatively, it is also advantageously optional that the active layer comprises multiple quantum well layers. In this case, the multiple quantum well layers may comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaIn potential barrier layers.

The present invention also provides a resonator structure for emitting a light in a light emission device. The resonator structure comprises the following constitutional elements. A first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of a first conductivity type is provided. A first electrode is provided to be electrically connected with the compound semiconductor epitaxial layer. A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure is selectively provided on the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer to be spaced apart from the first electrode. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of the first conductivity type is provided on the semiconductor buffer layer. The first cladding layer is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided on the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided on the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap being larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer. A second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of the second conductivity type is provided on the second cladding layer. A second electrode is provided to be electrically connected with the second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer.

It is important for the present invention that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers.

It is available that the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces. In this case, it is available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane. Alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane. Further alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane.

As illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane which is tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees. The (0001) plane may be defined as a plane from which three dangling bonds of the Group-V

element or N are extend upwardly or in an opposite direction to the substrate. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, a direction vertical to interface of the active layer to the first or second cladding layer is defined as an orientation (0001). In this case, there are three orientation vectors (1000), (0100), and (0001), each of which is vertical to the orientation (0001). In the hexagonal crystal structure, a surface orientation is defined by four Miller indices. FIG. 2B illustrates a plane view of the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane of (0001). Group-III elements form a top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-V elements, or N, form a second top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-III elements forming the top atomic layer are bonded via three dangling bonds to Group-V elements, or N, forming the second top atomic layer.

It will be considered as one example to carry out a selective growth of GaN using a mask having an opening of a circle. In this case, a hexagonal pillar of GaN is grown, which has a basal plane of (0001) and six planes vertical to the basal plane wherein crystal a growth rate of GaN on the six vertical planes is much slower than a crystal growth rate of GaN on the basal plane. That is why a metal organic vapor phase epitaxy is normally used to grow a GaN hexagonal crystal structure on a Group-V stabilized plane having been formed by supplying an excess amount of Group-V element gas at an initial time interval. On the basal plane (0001), nitrogen atoms as Group-V element forms a stabilized plane from which three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms are projected upwardly. When Group-III elements are arrived on the Group-V element plane projecting upwardly three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, then Group-III elements will be bonded at a high probability or a high bonding coefficient. By contrast, the hexagonal crystal structure of GaN has the six planes vertical to the basal plane projecting outwardly two dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, wherein the six vertical planes comprise a (10-10) plane, a (-1010) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (0-110) plane, a (-1100) plane and a (1-100) plane. Since two dangling bonds of each Group-V element, N, are projected from the six vertical planes, a bonding probability of Group-III elements to Group-V element on the six vertical plane is lower than when Group-III elements are bonded to Group-V element on the basal plane. Further there is a possibility that Group-III elements once bonded to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes will be eliminated therefrom. For those reasons, a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the basal plane is much higher than a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes. As a result, the hexagonal crystal of GaN having a basal plane (0001) can be grown.

It is still further available that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN.

It is yet further available that the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are identical, and basal planes of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first.

It is further more available that the first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the first and second cladding layers are identical with each other.

It is optional that that the active layer comprises a single quantum well layer.

Alternatively, it is also optional that the active layer comprises multiple quantum well layers. In this case, it is available that the multiple quantum well layers comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaInN potential barrier layers.

In addition, it is preferable that the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers are made of GaN system compound semiconductor materials which have hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers. In this case, it is further preferable that the GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaInN and AlGaInN, provided that the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers are smaller in energy band gap than the first and second cladding layers.

The present invention also provides a light emission device comprising the following constitutional elements. A semiconductor buffer layer is provided on a substrate. A first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of a first conductivity type is provided on the semiconductor buffer layer which has first and second areas apart from each other. A first electrode is provided on the first area of the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer. A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure is provided on the second area of the first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer to be spaced apart from the first electrode. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprises the following three layers. A first cladding layer of the first conductivity type is provided on the semiconductor buffer layer. The first cladding layer is made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a first energy band gap. An active layer is provided on the first cladding layer. The active layer is made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a second energy band gap being smaller than the first energy band gap of the first cladding layer. A second cladding layer of a second conductivity type is provided on the active layer. The second cladding layer is made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a third energy band gap larger than the second energy band gap of the active layer. A second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer of the second conductivity type is provided on

the second cladding layer. A second electrode is provided in contact with the second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer.

It is important for the present invention that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the active layer to the first and second cladding layers.

It is available that the GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and for each of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane forms the opposite resonance faces. In this case, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane. Alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane. Further alternatively, it is also available that the pair of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane.

As illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane which is tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees. The (0001) plane may be defined as a plane from which three dangling bonds of the Group-V element or N are extend upwardly or in an opposite direction to the substrate. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, a direction vertical to interface of the active layer to the first or second cladding layer is defined as an orientation (0001). In this case, there are three orientation vectors (1000), (0100), and (0001), each of which is vertical to the orientation (0001). In the hexagonal crystal structure, a surface orientation is defined by four Miller indices. FIG. 2B illustrates a plane view of the hexagonal crystal structure has a basal plane of (0001). Group-III elements form a top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-V elements, or N, form a second top atomic layer of the hexagonal crystal on crystal growth. Group-III elements forming the top atomic layer are bonded via three dangling bonds to Group-V elements, or N, forming the second top atomic layer.

It will be considered as one example to carry out a selective growth of GaN using a mask having an opening of a circle. In this case, a hexagonal pillar of GaN is grown, which has a basal plane of (0001) and six planes vertical to the basal plane wherein crystal a growth rate of GaN on the six vertical planes is much slower than a crystal growth rate of GaN on the basal plane. That is why a metal organic vapor phase epitaxy is normally used to grow a GaN hexagonal crystal structure on a Group-V stabilized plane having been formed by supplying an excess amount of Group-V element gas at an

initial time interval. On the basal plane (0001), nitrogen atoms as Group-V element forms a stabilized plane from which three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms are projected upwardly. When Group-III elements are arrived on the Group-V element plane projecting upwardly three dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, then Group-III elements will be bonded at a high probability or a high bonding coefficient. By contrast, the hexagonal crystal structure of GaN has the six planes vertical to the basal plane projecting outwardly two dangling bonds of each of nitrogen atoms, wherein the six vertical planes comprise a (10-10) plane, a (-1010) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (0-110) plane, a (-1100) plane and a (1-100) plane. Since two dangling bonds of each Group-V element, N, are projected from the six vertical planes, a bonding probability of Group-III elements to Group-V element on the six vertical plane is lower than when Group-III elements are bonded to Group-V element on the basal plane. Further there is a possibility that Group-III elements once bonded to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes will be eliminated therefrom. For those reasons, a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the basal plane is much higher than a probability of bonding Group-III elements to Group-V elements on the six vertical planes. As a result, the hexagonal crystal of GaN having a basal plane (0001) can be grown.

It is still further available that the first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN.

It is yet further available that the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are identical, and basal planes of the first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first.

It is further more available that the first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the first and second cladding layers are identical with each other.

It is still more available that the active layer comprises a single quantum well layer.

It is moreover available that the active layer comprises multiple quantum well layers.

Alternatively, it is also available that the multiple quantum well layers comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaIn potential barrier layers. In this case, it is preferable that the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers are made of GaN system compound semiconductor materials which have hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers to the first and second cladding layers respectively. In this case, it is more preferable that the GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and

AlGaInN, provided that the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers are smaller in energy band gap than the first and second cladding layers. Alternatively, it is still more preferable that the buffer layer is made of a GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a hexagonal crystal structure of a basal plane tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and the basal plane is substantially parallel to an interface of the buffer layer to the first semiconductor compound epitaxial layer. In this case, it is yet more preferable that the GaN system compound semiconductor material of the buffer layer mainly includes one selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN. In this case, it is moreover preferable that the GaN system compound semiconductor materials of the buffer layer and the first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers are identical.

A preferred embodiment according to the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 3. A GaN buffer layer 7 is grown at a low growth temperature on a sapphire substrate 9. An n-GaN epitaxial layer 6 is thickly grown on the GaN buffer layer 7. A SiO₂ mask 8 having a stripe-like opening is prepared on a surface of the n-GaN epitaxial layer 6. A resonance section of a laser device will selectively be formed. The mask 8 is aligned so that one of three pairs of opposite planes in the six planes vertical to the basal plane, for example, (10-10) / (-1010) planes, (01-10) / (0-110) planes, and (-1100) / (1-100) planes forms opposite resonance faces. The resonance section has a longitudinal length of a few hundred micrometers vertical to the resonance faces as well as a width of 5 micrometers for allowing a horizontal mode control. If the present invention is applied to a light emitting diode, the mask is so set that one of the above six planes vertical to the basal plane, for example, (10-10) / (-1010) planes, (01-10) / (0-110) planes, and (-1100) / (1-100) planes forms a surface from which a light is emitted. An n-GaN layer 4 is grown on the selective area of the n-GaN epitaxial layer 6. An n-AlGaIn cladding layer 2 is grown on the n-GaN layer 4. A GaInN/AlGaIn multiple quantum well active layer 1 is grown on the n-GaN cladding layer 2. A p-AlGaIn cladding layer 3 is grown on the GaInN/AlGaIn multiple quantum well active layer 1 to form a double heterostructure. A p-GaN layer 5 is grown on the p-AlGaIn cladding layer 3.

A SiO₂ mask 12 is provided on a side face of the double heterostructure before a p-electrode 13 is provided. The SiO₂ mask is formed with an opening 10 before an n-electrode 11 is formed so that an electron injection in a horizontal direction is carried out.

It is available to replace the above sapphire substrate by SiC, ZnO, GaN substrates.

The above described laser is fabricated as follows. A GaN buffer layer 7 is grown on a sapphire substrate 9 at a temperature of about 500°C. The substrate temperature is raised up to in the range of 1000°C to 1100°C so that an n-GaN epitaxial layer 6 is then grown on the

GaN buffer layer 7. A SiO₂ mask 8 having an opening of 5 x 500 micrometers is provided on the n-GaN epitaxial layer 6. An n-GaN layer 4 having a thickness of 0.2 micrometers is selectively grown by metal organic vapor phase epitaxy on the area surrounded by the opening of the mask 8 at a growth temperature in the range of 1000°C to 1100°C. An n-AlGaIn cladding layer 2 having a thickness of 1 micrometer is grown on the n-GaN layer 4 by metal organic vapor phase epitaxy at the same growth temperature in the range of 1000°C to 1100°C. A GaInN/AlGaIn multiple quantum well active layer 1 is grown on the n-AlGaIn cladding layer 2 by metal organic vapor phase epitaxy at the same growth temperature in the range of 1000°C to 1100°C. The GaInN/AlGaIn multiple quantum well active layer 1 comprises alternating laminations of four GaInN well layers having a thickness of 10 nanometers and three AlGaIn potential barrier layers having a 5 nanometers. A p-AlGaIn cladding layer 2 having a thickness of 1 micrometer is grown on the GaInN/AlGaIn multiple quantum well active layer 1 by metal organic vapor phase epitaxy at the same growth temperature in the range of 1000°C to 1100°C. A p-GaN layer 5 having a thickness of 0.3 micrometers is grown on the p-AlGaIn cladding layer 2.

A SiO₂ mask 12 is provided to protect the side portions of the double heterostructure to prevent any current leakage. A p-electrode 13 is provided in contact with the p-GaN layer 5. An opening 10 is formed in the SiO₂ mask 12 over the n-GaN epitaxial layer 6 so that an n-electrode 11 is formed in contact with the n-GaN epitaxial layer 6.

The sapphire substrate 1 is cut by dicing the same to form a laser device which emits a blue or ultraviolet laser beam.

Whereas modifications of the present invention will be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art, to which the invention pertains, it is to be understood that embodiments as shown and described by way of illustrations are by no means intended to be considered in a limiting sense. Accordingly, it is to be intended to cover by claims all modifications which fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure in a light emission device, said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprising :

a first cladding layer (2) of a first conductivity type being made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap ;

an active layer (1) being provided in contact with said first cladding layer (2), said active layer (1) being made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material having a second energy band gap smaller than said first

energy band gap of said first cladding layer (2) ; and

a second cladding layer (3) of a second conductivity type being provided in contact with said active layer (1), said second cladding layer (3) being made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material having a third energy band gap larger than said second energy band gap of said active layer (1), characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of said active layer (1) to said first and second cladding layer (2,3).

2. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1,

characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure forms a resonator having a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and

that, for each of said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane forms said opposite resonance faces.

3. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane.

4. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane.

5. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane.

6. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN.

7. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said first, second and third hexagonal crystal

structures are identical, and basal planes of said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first.

8. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said first and second cladding layer (2,3) are identical with each other. 5
9. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises a single quantum well layer. 10
10. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises multiple quantum well layers. 15
11. The GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that said multiple quantum well layers comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaIn potential barrier layers. 20
12. A resonator structure for emitting a light in a light emission device, said resonator structure comprising : 25

a first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) of a first conductivity type ;

a first electrode (11) being provided to be electrically connected with said compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) ;

a GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure being selectively provided on said first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) to be spaced apart from said first electrode (11), said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprising : 30

a first cladding layer (2) of said first conductivity type being provided on said compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6), said first cladding layer (2) being made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap ; 35

an active layer (1) being provided on said first cladding layer (2), said active layer (1) being made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material having a second energy band gap smaller than said first energy band gap of said first cladding layer (2) ; and 40

a second cladding layer (3) of a second conductivity type being provided on said active layer (1), said second cladding layer 45

(3) being made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material having a third energy band gap larger than said second energy band gap of said active layer (1).

a second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) of said second conductivity type being provided on said second cladding layer (3) ; and

a second electrode (13) being provided to be electrically connected with said second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (5), characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of said active layer (1) to said first and second cladding layer (2,3).

13. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and 25

that, for each of said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane forms said opposite resonance faces. 30

14. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane. 35

15. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane. 40

16. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane. 45

17. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN. 50

18. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are identical, and basal planes of said first, second and third hexago- 55

nal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first.

19. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said first and second cladding layer (2,3) are identical with each other. 5
20. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises a single quantum well layer. 10
21. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises multiple quantum well layers. 15
22. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said multiple quantum well layers comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaIn potential barrier layers. 20
23. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) are made of GaN system compound semiconductor materials which have hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of said active layer (1) to said first and second cladding layer (2,3). 25 30
24. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 23, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaIn and AlGaInN, provided that said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) are smaller in energy band gap than said first and second cladding layer (2,3). 35 40
25. A light emission device comprising : 45
 - a substrate (9) ;
 - a semiconductor buffer layer (7) being provided on said substrate (9) ;
 - a first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) of a first conductivity type being provided on said semiconductor buffer layer having first and second areas apart from each other ;
 - a first electrode (11) being provided on said first area of said first compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (6) ;
 - a GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure being provided on said second area of said first compound semiconductor

epitaxial layer (6) to be spaced apart from said first electrode (11), said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure comprising :

a first cladding layer (2) of said first conductivity type being provided on said semiconductor buffer layer (7), said first cladding layer (2) being made of a first GaN system compound semiconductor material having a first energy band gap ;
 an active layer (1) being provided on said first cladding layer (2), said active layer (1) being made of a second GaN system compound semiconductor material having a second energy band gap smaller than said first energy band gap of said first cladding layer (2) ; and
 a second cladding layer (3) of a second conductivity type being provided on said active layer (1), said second cladding layer (3) being made of a third GaN system compound semiconductor material having a third energy band gap larger than said second energy band gap of said active layer (1).

a second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (5) of said second conductivity type being provided on said second cladding layer (3) ; and

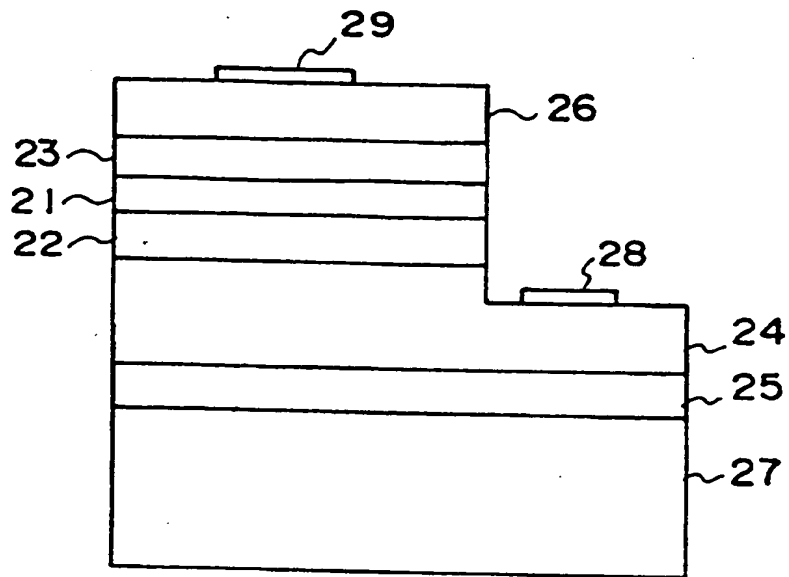
a second electrode (13) being provided in contact with said second compound semiconductor epitaxial layer (5),

characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials have first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of said active layer (1) to said first and second cladding layer (2,3).

26. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor double heterostructure have a pair of opposite resonance faces vertical to a direction in which a light is emitted, and characterized in that, for each of said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures, a pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane forms said opposite resonance faces.
27. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (10-10) plane and (-1010) plane.

28. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (01-10) plane and (0-110) plane. 5
29. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that said pair of opposite planes in said six planes vertical to said basal plane comprises (-1100) plane and (1-100) plane. 10
30. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said first, second and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaInN and AlGaInN. 15
31. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are identical, and basal planes of said first, second and third hexagonal crystal structures are parallel to each other and the first. 20
32. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said first and third GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said first and second cladding layer (2,3) are identical with each other. 25
33. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises a single quantum well layer. 30
34. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said active layer (1) comprises multiple quantum well layers. 35
35. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said multiple quantum well layers comprise alternating laminations of GaInN well layers and AlGaInN potential barrier layers. 40
36. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 25, characterized in that said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) are made of GaN system compound semiconductor materials which have hexagonal crystal structures of basal planes tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal planes are substantially parallel to interfaces of said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) to said first and second cladding layer (2,3) respectively. 45 50
37. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 36, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) mainly include ones selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaInN and AlGaInN, provided that said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) are smaller in energy band gap than said first and second cladding layer (2,3). 55
38. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 36, characterized in that said buffer layer (7) is made of a GaN system compound semiconductor material which has a hexagonal crystal structure of a basal plane tilted from a (0001) plane by an angle in the range of 0 degree to a few degrees, and said basal plane is substantially parallel to an interface of said buffer layer (7) to said first semiconductor compound epitaxial layer (6). 60
39. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 38, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor material of said buffer layer (7) mainly includes one selected from the group consisting of GaN, GaInN, AlGaInN and AlGaInN. 65
40. The resonator structure as claimed in claim 39, characterized in that said GaN system compound semiconductor materials of said buffer layer (7) and said first and second compound semiconductor epitaxial layers (6,5) are identical. 70

FIG. 1 PRIOR ART



- 21 : Zn-doped InGaN active layer
- 22 : n-AlGaN cladding layer
- 23 : p-AlGaN cladding layer
- 24 : n-GaN layer
- 25 : GaN buffer layer
- 26 : p-GaN layer
- 27 : sapphire substrate
- 28 : n-electrode
- 29 : p-electrode

FIG. 2A

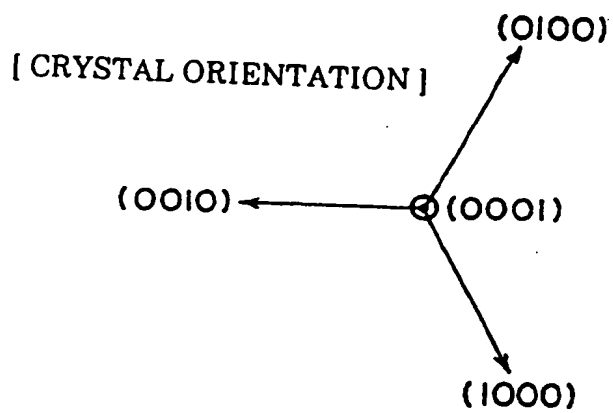
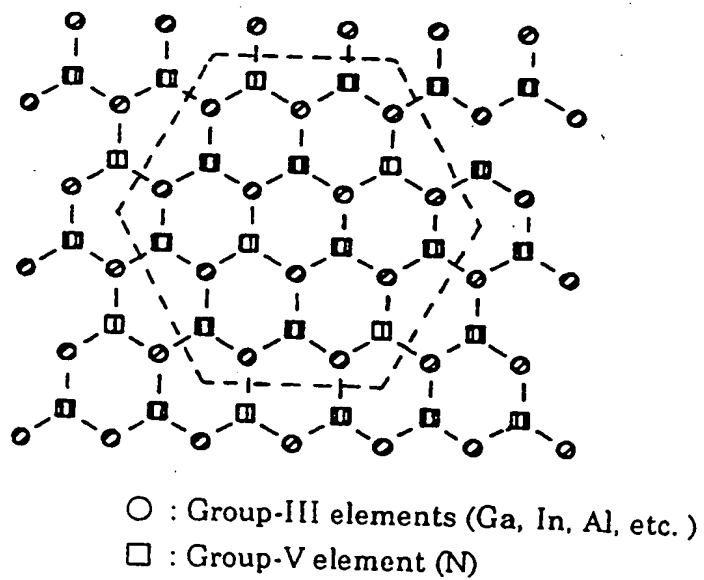


FIG. 2B





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 10 8019

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	EP-A-0 609 799 (TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC) 10 August 1994 * column 3, line 1 - column 4, line 12 * * column 5, line 30 - line 53 * * column 10, line 30 - column 11, line 11 *	1,12,23,25,36	
A	--- EP-A-0 460 710 (TOYODA GOSEI KK ;UNIV NAGOYA (JP)) 11 December 1991 * column 5, line 37 - column 7, line 13 *	12	
T	--- APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, vol. 68, no. 7, 12 February 1996, pages 976-978, XP000559974 TOSHIAKI TANAKA ET AL: "Selective growth of gallium nitride layers with a rectangular cross-sectional shape and stimulated emission from the optical waveguides observed by photopumping" * the whole document *	1-40	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 August 1996	Examiner Stang, I
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 01.92 (P04C01)